VOL. III, NO. 1,009.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1896-EIGHT PAGES,

Four Days of Money Saving at Bon Marche.

Special holiday goods have almost crowded out staple articles, for we have filled every available space with those things which, by their very appropriateness, suggest Christmas gifts, and by their very cheapness suggest

Everything from latest style cloaks and wraps at half other people's prices, to toothsome Christmas candy or beautiful holiday jewelry at half the real value, tempts you to visit the Bon Marche-"the people's store"-before deciding on your gifts.

Boas and furs make useful gifts, and here they cost

Silver mounted pocketbooks or card cases prove happy gifts, and Bon Marche's variety is tempting.

Handkerchiefs of every style and at every price are pleasing Christmas shoppers at the Eon Marche.

Nothing is wanting to make our holiday stock equal to others save the prices, and they have dwindled down for the last four days into insignificance.

Bon Marche, 314-316 7th St.

Richard Stewart's Conduct After Consul General and His Family

the Police Captured Him.

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Locked Up for Attempting to Kill His Father and Mother-The Man May Die.

Richard Stewart, who attempted to mur der his mother and step father on Satur-day night, as told in The Times yesterday, belocked up at No. 8 police station charged with assault with intent to kill.

The boy's parents lie in a very serious condition at Freedman's Hospital. It is doubtful if the man recovers. Stewart was captured early Sunday morning by Policeman Hayes, near the Editioner and Onio depot. The pairol-man saw Stewart waiting along New Jersey avenue toward the Matten and stepping into a doorway waited until he

mame up.

As the policeman seized him the boy

locked up and laughed,
"Ross, I am't done nothin"," he said; "Ter just looking for a bo'din' house Well, I have one for you," said Hayes, "you carn come to the station."

Stewart's cost and overcost were soaked with blood. His collar was stained a deep red and one hand was wrapped in a bandage. He made no pretense of denyattempted to kill his parents.

He said he did not know or care if he had succeeded and appeared to treat the whole affair as a toke. Yesterday morn-

He refused, when questioned, to give any cause for his act beyond saying that

he did ot get on well with the old people and thought he would finish them. Policemen Keefe and Boswell, who have been investigating the case, say that there is no doubt that rothers was the motive

for the attempted murder. Mrs. Perry, the officers say, had a small nin of mency concented in a pillow and Stewart knew of it. When he came into the room he told his mother goodby and said that he intended to go to Philadelphia.

Last night Stewart told the police that after leaving the bouse he went to Garfield Hospital and had the surgeons dress his hand. He said four stitches were taken In the cut, and that he informed the physicians that the blood on his clothing came from that woodd.

Large Cargo of Cotton.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 20.-The Britis steamblip American, of the West Indies and Pacific Line cleared from this port with the largest cotton cargo on record from any port. The cargo comprised 22, 570 bales of cotton. In addition she had 4,483 sacks of cotton seed and 54,800

Oppose the Resolution.

Memphils, Tenn., Dec. 26 -A petition signed by the principal cotton growers in section was sent to Senators Harris and Bate yesterday asking them to use their influence against the passage of the Cameron resolution.

Pope Receives Bishop Keane, Borne, Dec. 20 -The Pope at noon yes late rector of the Catholic University at

Holiday Shoppers.

power, bring it to US and

Measure its value

CIATED by the recipient.

Washington, D. C. Watch for a town. Congress Heights.

Your Dollar

REGARDS MURDER AS A JOKE FITZHUGH LEE WAS HERE

Were En Route to Tampa.

In the Four Hours' Stop-Over He Saw Mr. Olney and a Few Friends.

Gen. Fitzbugh Lee, consul general at Havana, arrived in the city yesterlay morning, accompanied by Mrs. Lee and his daughter, who have been with him on a visit to New York.

This visit of Gen. Lee has been reported from New York as being one of extraordinary importance and with special rela-tion to the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, which may be laid before the Senate today. It was further stated that Gen. Lee had intended to make the hip to Cuba by sleamer from New York, but that on mlarming disputch from Mr. Olney Lad

recalled han to Washington. The fact appears to be that the general had originally intended to return to Caba over the Southern Railway and that the shortest way to make connection was at Washington.

He came here with his party in the private car of President Duval, of the we we Florida Central and Peninsular Railway, could. which arrived at 7:40 a. in. Connection

over the Southern Railway.

Gen. Lee was in the city for about four when I was almost frozen and too weak ing the boy was removed to the Eighth the Cuban question. Nothing new within precinct station. on the island had occurred since he left, and what he had to say had been communi-

cated to President Cleveland. It was while in the full possession of the facts contained in the report that Mr. Cleveland had prepared that part of his essage referring to the war on the island. It was stated that in his drive in the norming Gen. Lee had called on Secretary Olney and had a short talk with him. He iso called on a few other friends, but did not return to the place where he stayed

when here a few weeks ago. Gen. Lee expects to reach Tanana this

JOY YET IN HAVANA.

Maceo's Death Causes Patriotic Out

bursts on an Excursion. Havana, Dec. 20.-The demonstrations of joy over the death of Macco have not yet ended. There was a largely attended excursion today from Havana to Punta Brave in honor of Major Cirujeda's column,

which killed the rebel leader The affair was organized by natives of Galicia, Major Cirujeda's native province and was made the occasion for a great dis-

play of patriotic enthusiasm. Many speeches were made on the trip predicting the speedy collapse of the re selbon and exalting the performances of the Spanish soldiers.

When the excursionists arrived at Punta Brava they were received by the officers of Major Cirujeda's column and here were further speeches and jubilation. Gifts were presented to the officers of the command and a banquet was given to the men. Most of the prominent galle josin of the city took part in the excursion.

Flooring, \$1.50 for 100 Feet. Kiin-dried heart, one width, one length Libbes & Co., 6th st. and New York ave.

If you want to know how big your DOLLAR is-how large its' PURCHASING

by the number and quality of suitable gifts it will purchase for the Men and Boys.

Articles which EVERYBODY wants and which under the conditions of this

DISSOLUTION sale are yours at a valuation which makes the purchasing

greater than ever in the WORLD'S HISTORY. There are Suits, Overcoats,

Ulsters, for Men and Boys. Hats, Shoes, Fancy Slippers, Mackintoshes, Fancy

Vests, Canes and Umbrellas, Suspenders, Gloves, Mufflers, and Handkerchiefs,

HUNDREDS OF OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES, which would be APPRE-

the men believe that he was drowned in the attempt, half crazed by the outrages of his captain, to escape after midnight by plunging naked into the Potomac. The The Senator Comeron's report shortly after the unfortunate man was not seen ufter his morning hour.

Jump overboard as a relief from his mis
Conservative Senators who have studied

Horrible Cruelty Practiced Upon

the Defenseless Men by Their

Captains - Nickey Fortune Was

Crazed by His Sufferings and

A tale of shocking inhumanity and

brutality to sailors was told last night at

the Fourth precinct station by four of

Drowned Himself.

The four men are William Smith, Frank Reffman, Pail. Speridan, and Otto G. Tripp, William Smith being colored. The two former are systemmen of the boat Collector, captained by Bick Mason of Hackamack, Phil Sheridan and Otto Tripp having been sailers on the John Neely, the

aptain of Which is John Dix, Both boats are in the oyster trade in the lower Potomac. Tripp is from New York, Smith from Pennsylvania, Hoffnan from Baltimore and Sheridan from Chicago.

They shipped with their respective capains on September 17 at Baltimore under the regular rules of pay, treatment and provisions. Every single detail of the greement, the men say, has been shame

They left Baltimore in cold weather, and although they had been promised blankets and coal, when they were out on the bay making for the oyster grounds on the Po-tomac they discovered that they were to have fire when they could get wood, an impossibility and an outrage, as they were

Remonstrance brought them the first intimation of the subsequent outrageous treatment. The captains swore at the men and ran them with oaths down below, where they shivered the first night.

THEIR SUFFERINGS. Their next experience was with the food, which, they declared last night, was only bread and black molases, and not too much of that, although they had been

promised good, healthy fare, Hoffman is but a boy. He is already thin and emacrated from both hunger, cold and an unparalleled severity of treatment He. like the others, is dressed in old clothes which smell of the dirty hold and a mosth's accomulation of unsavory surondings. Hoffman's story is pathetic; "I was told," he said, "that it was

hard work, but I never imagined that the hard work would be under such terrible conditions. The first week they let me alone and although the fare was bad and we were cold, we suffered it as best we But the next week was a terror

to resist, if I dared, to resist to speak on any matter referring to ... When I failed to work from the terrible treatment and the floggings of the day before the captain took a club and beat me with that unmercifully.

whipped me up and down the deck with a rope, and one very cold night I remember he beat me with a heavy rope, not only over the body, but on my head and across my face.

"This thing went on nearly every day and evening until we were dumped ashore. I don't know how far from Washington, but it took a whole day, from sunrise until dark, to get here. I suppose it was about forty miles from this place.

"We were put out on a bitter cold morning when the moon was all we had evening, where he will take the steamer to show us where we were. It was in a swamp and we had to wait until sunrise, or about that time, to set out on our

BEATEN AND BRUISED.

witness and participant in all the outrages described by the white sufferer. Smith muscles are swollen, his eyes are bloodshot, his feet are maimed, and his story, so affecting, because he is or was strong man before these frightful exper-

Phil Sheridan was on the "John Neely." Hoffman and Sndth cases and said that his treatment was none the less severe

was denied time to clean his clothes. was the cause, these men have been treated worse than animals in an offensive pen. It will take them some time to re-cover from their shameful experiences. They say that even when payday came

Continued on Third Page.

WOES OF WHITE SLAVES ALL THE WORLD TALKS OF OLNEY, CONGRESS AND CUBA LAST CENT BOUGHT POISON

Four Bruised and Half-Starved Radical Sympathizers May Start Spain Regards the Cuban Situa- Secretary of State Acted With William Wheeler, a Lawyer, Men Come Here. Debate in Senate Today.

WORKED ON OYSTER BOATS COUNSEL FOR COOL HEADS SENOR

Moderation Will Be Urged by the Conservative Senators-No Probability That Mr.Cameron's Resolution Will Be Acted on Before the Recess - More Optolons.

The Cuban question and Secretary Olney's statement of the Executive position may precipitate a debate in the Senate today the victims, whose condition verifies the that will set aside the regular business as worst details of their story.

One of the original party is missing and

signed for the two days that body will

still be in session before the holiday recess. It is not improbable that some of the more radical Coban sympathizers will start

> the precedents are inclined to the opinion that the talk about a serious difficulty between the President and Congress has no sound foundation.

Cool heads will counsel moderation. There is not the remotest probability of Mr. Cameron's resolution recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba being acted upon in the Senate before the holiday

When the debate does begin it is evident that Senators Morgan, Davis, Chandler, Lodge, Collom and Mills will take up a position adverse to that of the Secretary of State and the discussion may be prolonged until after the 4th of March.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS. It was agreed in the Committee on Foreign Relations that the report on the Cameron resolutions should be made today and that the matter should not be called up until after the holidays. This agree

ment will be carried out.

If the program of the Senate made before the Cuban question took such an acute form is permitted to be carried out the Senate will discuss the Oklahoma free homestead bill, which is the unfinished

The beginning of the heliday recess with the adjournment on Tuesday gives but two days for business in the House, and there is small prospect of a quorum. Consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which is the unfinished business, will resume today and the measure will probably be disposed of, unless the advocates of the library scheme proposed by the joint committee as a substitute for the provisions reported by the committee should require the presence of a quoram, in which case the bill

will go over until after the holidays. Senator Morgan, in speaking yesterday of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's action, said the committee acted solely upon the facts in the President's message, and these fully justified the course they had taken. Mr. Olney was advised of this fact when he was before the committee, and did not, Mr. Morgan

pretend to controvert it Before the committee Mr. Olney's only was knocked around and knocked down at government in Cuba controlled by the people of the island, and upon this point be argued against the duty of the United States to intervene for the causes set

forth in the President's message. Mr. Mergan said that Mr. Olney insisted leiny was better than action for the sake of preserving the good relations be-He tween Spain and the United States.

OVERTURE TO INTERVENE. Mr. Olney set before the committee no fact that would tend to control its action, except that in April last be had made an overture to Spain to intervene, but had re-

ceived no reply. Mr. Morgan said that if the President has misstated the facts, which he did not believe, the responsibility for the situa-tion rests only upon him. In conclusion he said with emphasis that upon the facts submitted to it Congress would claim its constitutional right to a voice in control-

Senator Call of Florida said: "I disagree with Mr. Olney on his view as to the constitutional power of Congress. A joint William Smith, the colored man, was resolution, passed over the veto, is the law on the same boat with Hoffman. He was of the land, the same as any other enactment by the same kind of a vote, and the President would be compelled to beaten and bruised very badly. His execute it. Congress is still the supreme power in this country."

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, denied that while the same as that of Hoffman, is not | the power to recognize a State rested exclusively in the President. A joint resolution had the same effect when passed over the Presidential veto as any other enact He heard the relation of the facts in the Bayis backed up his argument with numerous citations from authorities.

Representative Moody, of Massachusetts and inhuman than theirs. He, too, he said: "I always thought that the orderly said, was knocked down, dragged around administration of foreign affairs should and heaten with sopes and clubs. He be left with the President, but Mr. Olney's assertion that Congress has no constitu-He and Tripp described their beds as tional power to recognize the independence hard, cold and dirty. As stated, whatever of a State is going beyond any conviction

TALK OF IMPEACHMENT.

Representative William A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, holds that in matters exdusively within the jurisdiction of the President and upon which he has greater opportunities to obtain information than the He ase, the latter ought to be very care-

ful in acting hastily. "The new President will be inaugurated on the fourth of March and Congress ought not to embarrass him before he has a full opportunity to examine all the facts relating to the Cuban question."

Mr. Livingstone, of Georgia, said. "My opinion, modestly expressed, is that if the President should refuse to do his duty as expressed by this Congress in passing the Senate resolution over his veto it would lead to serious results so far as the Executive is concerned. In other words, if the Senate and House pass a recolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and the President should veto it and both boiles should pass it over his veto and he would still decline to carry it into effect, Congress would see that tome other man was put in his place. He would certainly make

Horses Burned to Death,

himself liable to impeachment."

nurned to death at a fire which started at 5:30 o'clock this morning in the brick boarding stable occupied by Bernard Soy, at No. 555 Carroll street, Brooklyn. Three firemen were injured by failing walls. The total loss is about \$18,000. tion as Grave.

CASTILLO'S VIEWS STUDIED

The Prime Minister Will Shortly Make a Declaration Concerning the President's Message-Recognition of Belligerency Is Not Regarded as Casus Belli.

Madrid, Dec. 20 .- Senor Canovas de Castillo, the prime minister, has received the official text of President Cleveland's message to the American Congress, and will shortly make a declaration on that part of the document which refers to the Cuban question.

Conferences have been held during the past few days between the most prominent men in political life in Spain with the ob-ject of seeking a solution of the problem which confronts the government and which, it is possible, might cause a war with the United States.

It is conceded in all political circles that the situation is grave, but it is thought that the willingness of Spain to grant re forms in the Spanish West Indies should tend to avert any display of aggressiveness on the part of the United States.

One point is settled upon and that is that no reforms shall be put into effect in Cuba until the insurrection shall have been suppressed, for it is held that to offer reforms with the Cubans still in arms would indicate weakness on the part of Spain and would also be derogatory to

Though the popular indignation caused by the receipt of the news of the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the American Senate shows little sign of diminution, there have been no manifestations against the United States or its representatives anywhere in Spain.

GUARDED THE LEGATION. That such manifestations were expected, however, is shown by the fact that police and gendarmes were detailed to guard the American legation here, and precautions were taken elsewhere to protect the vari ous consulates of the United States should the excited people attempt to make an

attack upon them. Orders were sent to the governors of the several provinces to prohibit any anti-American demonstrations, and from dispatches received today from the provincial capitals it is known that the orders were faithfully carried out.

Prominent politicians confirm the state-ments contained in yesterday's dispatches to the United Associated Presses, that it is the intention of the government, when the opportune moment arrives, to put into effect in Cuba political and economical re-forms which, it is said, will be wider in cortez lust year.

The death is announced today of Senor This decision was due in part at least to the dictum that Congress could not

dence is compatible with national hope; Spain has nothing to do save to defend her

rights if they are attacked. NOT A CASUS BELLI.

A recognition of belligerency is not a casus belliunless such recognition is granted by an interested nation. Formerly Spain recognized the belligerency of the Southern States of America, despite the protest of the Federal government, which did not regard the attitude of European governments in this matter as a casus belli.

If the act indicated by the Cameron rese lution shall be consummated Spain will protest, thereby greatly influencing the relations between the United States and Spain, but Spaniards must not forget the attitude of the powers, which after President Cleveland's declaration anent the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute, abstained from any intervention. Spain ought to keep account of all these precedents.

Prime Minister Canovas holds that under the framing of Senator Cameron's resolution there will be no armed interven-tion on the part of the United States in Cuban territory. Though the partisans of the proposal may obtain the necessary votes to override the veto which he believes President Cleveland will interpose and so make the resolution an obligatory act of Congress, it would only affect a recognition of the independence of Cuba and lead to an offer of its good offices by the United States to terminate the war.

SPAIN'S COURSE. With whatever officiousness the United States may interpose, Spain will retain the right to accept or reject the offer of the American good offices. If the United States recognizes the independence Cuba she will then have to recognize the laws of neutrality. If she recognizes the belligerency of the Cubans Spain will have the right to stop and visit Amer-

lean vessels at sea.

Senor Canovas does not think that the Cameron resolution need cause serious per turbation. It will only make the relations between Spain and the United States more strained, but need not cause a rupture. He will never consent to foreign interference in what is a question of Spain's domestic politics. Spain will regulate her acts so that nobody will be able to say that she made war upon another power, yet she will always repel aggression.

The tone of the newspapers generally is more moderate today than it was yesterday. They contain little to excite the

DIED FROM HEART DISEASE. R. N. Quackenboss of This City Ex-

pired in Newark Boarding House.

Special to the Times.

New York, Dec. 20.-R. N. Quackenboss, thirty-five years old, of Washington, D. C., last night was found dead in his room in Mrs. Jane Looges' boarding house, No. 275 Market street, Newark, N. J. County Physician Washington held an utopsy today and decided that Quackenboss died from heart disease.

The name of R. N. Quackenbos does no appear in the directory of this city. The postoffice authorities reported last night that his mail had been sent to 1007 Thirteenth street northwest. Investigation showed the house bearing the above num

Great Caution.

THE SITUATION DRINK AND DESPONDENCY

Mr. Olney Went All Over the Same Ground During the Hawalian Difficulty-Questions of the President's Prerogatives Determined by Investigation With Precedents.

There is every reason to believe that Secretary Olney's declaration that recognition is exclusively an Executive func tion was not made until after that cautious and thorough deliberation which characterized his conduct of the negotiations with Lord Salisbury over the Venezuelan controversy, and the other important official matters which have called for his ons since be entered President Clevelands Cabinet as Attorney General nearly

It is well known in the highest official circles, especially in the Cabinet, that questions of Presidential prerogatives were forced upon him by his colleagues among the Executive's advisers at the outset of this administration in connection with the perplexities that arose in the Hawauan affair, when the Executive was placed in direct antagonism with Congress.

The paramount mission of Commissioner Biount to Honolelu was understood to have been undertaken with the Attorney General's full indersement, and all the subsequent acts of the administration with regard to the mid-ocean republic were said to have had his approval if indeed they had not been inaugurated at his suggestion.
In his official capacity Mr. Olney was most intimately associated with the President in the steps which were taken to suppress the great railway riots by the use of Federal troops, and throughout his oc-cupancy of the Department of Justice he constantly called upon to declare the limitations of Executive power under the

HIS FORMER ADVICE.

The sharp demarkation of Congressions and Executive functions, with respect to purely international matters, was preented to him as the legal adviser of the President upon the adoption of the Hour Turkish resolutions, and at that time it was understood that such instructions to the President by Congress, Whether in the form of concurrent or joint resolutions did not require compliance. The President mether signed nor disapproved e resolutions, nor did he transmit them

the Ottoman Porte. The Cuban resolutions were similarly ignored, though at the time of their adoption it was generally understood that Secretary Olney and reached the conclasion that their effect was exclusively meir scope than those approved by the advisory, however mandatory their language might be

the colonies. He was very popular, and be expected to know as much about the it is said of him that he at one time subject as the Executive, and was, therebindered the sale of Cuba to the United fore, not in a position to judge what States.

The information pos-The Epoca, the organ of Senor Canovas sessed by the administration was not of and the ministerialists, in commenting upon the nature that could be communicated to the situation says that Spain reeds at the Congress compatibly with the public in present moment much colm, found judg-ment on the part of the public to avoid greater difficulties than those the government is row facing. As long as gress, is considered a fundamental point seminst Congress in the controversy that Secretary Olney's statement of yesterday

has provoked. cedents citable in support of Secretary Olney's contention, their applicability being dependent, however, on the Constitutional stipulations as to the power of Congress contained in Act I, section S, and as to

the Executive authority in Act II, section POWERS OF CONGRESS.

It is pointed out by State Department officials that Congress has never been confirmed by the Supreme Court in its assertion of any powers not expressly given to it by the Constitution. Its only international functions related to the present question are "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," "to define and punish piracles and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations," and "to declare war, grant

letters of marque and reprisal." The President alone on the other hand, ording to the Constitution, is emnowerpublic ministers." It is this provision which is held to give him exclusive jurisdiction in the recognition of other nations. In the event of the recognition of either the belligerency or independence of Cuba, the first result would be the appearance of on accredited minister or other emissary of that island. The contention is that, under the Constitution, the President is the sole judge as to whether such crossary shall be received.

Precisely this emergency has arisen in the past few weeks. The Greater Republic of Central America has come into existence and its accredited minister, Mr. Rodegney has been in Washington a fortnight. He has not been received by the President nor has the American charge at Managua. Nicaragua, been authorized to formally

recognize the new arrangement. The President also took his own time in recognizing the provisional government of Hawaii, and also the Dole government. Frequently prompt tocognition of a foreign government has taken place without any thought of the possible approval or disapproval of Congress, notably when President Harrison acted on the practical termination of the Chilean revolution. The same was also the case upon the es tablishment of the present republic of

France and the republic of Brazil. PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY.

Another recent case of the exercise of the President's authority in receiving and dealing with foreign ministers occurred in the dismissal of Sir Sackville-West, the

British minister. While this caused no disruption of our relations with England, it is held that it showed the President's power to act altogether without consulting Congress, and it was an instance of an Executive action which might have led to war.

In this connection it is also pointed out that while Congress can alone declare war, it is clearly within the power of the President, by his own action, to bring about a war which, if declared by an apponent, would create a condition he would be compelled to meet until Congress could assemble and act, especially if hostilities were provoked on our coast.

As indicating that the procedure of the

Swallowed Paris Green.

Lived at No. 716 Twelfth Street Northwest, But Was in Financial Straits Came From New York and Little by Little Pawned His Clothes for Liquor.

William Wheeler, a lawyer, forty-two years old and a widower, who has lived for several months at No. 716 Twelfin street northwest, committed smeide ver terday by swallowing a quantity of paris

He was found in his room shortly after 4

clock yesterday afternoon. He appeared to be suffering great pain, and Dr. Mc-Keehan, who lives in the house, was summoned.

Wheeler he removed to Emergency How-

pital, and an ambulance was sent for. He died on the way to the hospital. Beneath the bed in his room was found a cup in which he had mixed the poison. On a small pad of writing paper found on the table was the following nemorandum:

THE MESSAGE. The words were hastly scrawled in ead pencil and had evidently been written after the dose had been taken. It rend "George Spencer Hart, 26 West Fifty sixth street, New York City. President Second avenue railroad. Henry T. Taber, banker and broker, Mills' Eudding, New York City. Firm of Taber & Halsey. These

are the names of two brothers-in-law."

There was no note or message left by the dend man stating any cause for his act. But very little is known of Mr. Wheeler in this city. He came here several months ago and took up his residence in the house where he ended his life.

He was somewhat reserved and made few friends. To those with whom he conversed he gave his profession as a lawyer, but he had no practice to speak of in this city. Among his acquaintances it was the accepted opinion last night that despondency over his financial condition had led him to kill himself. He had been drinking beavily for the past week, and had remained for the most part in his ro

Early yesterday afternoon by, McKeehan and Thomas W. Soran, of No. 610 Four-teenth street northwest, went to Wheeler's room to see if they could be of any assist-ance to him. Other boarders in the bouse said that

be most be ill. The two gentlemen found Wheeler in bed and considerably under the influence of Equor. He talked in a rambling way about his troubles and informed the phy sides that he had taken poison and wished

o end his life.

in his room, and from the sounds thought

Judging from the manner in which Mr. Wheeler made the statement the gentimen thought it was but the bile talk of a drunken man, and no attention was paid to bla remark. Later in the day Dr. McKeekan again

went to Wheeler's from and offered him a cup of coffee, telling him that it would make him feel better to drink CONFESSED HIS ACT. He attempted to drink the coffee but was

immediately taken very ill. tioned by the physician he said he had swallowed paris green and pointed to paper on the table which he said had contained the powder.

Br. McKeehan at once sent for an in his power to keep the man alive.

Mr. Wheeler was carried down stairs and placed in the wagin and a quick run made for the hospital. He died, however before he could be placed on an operating

The body was removed to the morgue of the hospital and the man's friends note Last night telegrams were sent to the

a late hour no replies had been received

Coroner Hammett, who was notified of the death, ordered the body held at the hospital until today. This morning he will make an investi-I the dead man hast night in the hope of finding some note or increage. The appearance of the room occupied by Wheeler

cially. He had no money and had apparently exhausted every means of obta On Friday be pawned his overcost and

dicated his straightened conduton finan-

at was the last of an extensive warddrink, and with his last few pennies be ought the poison which ended his life.

DURRANT'S FIGHT FOR LIFE. His Case Will Come Up in the Su-

preme Court Today. San Francisco, Dec. 20.—The Durrant cuse will come up in the Supreme Court temerrow. The Attorney General has prepared his brief in answer to the briefs sollde setting uside of the order of submission of the court. The main argument will not take place tomorrow in any event, at the proceedings promise to be interesting nevertheless. If the order of sobession is set aside the defense will have ten days or more in which to file an answer to the Attorney General. Then the real and final struggle for a new trial for Durrant will take place. The Attorney General has had the trief

has not been filed, but is in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court ready for filing. The brief of the Attorney General is long and all the leading points made for the defense are met.

of Durrant's attorneys to consider. It

ESCAPED THE NOOSE,

Death Sentence of John Lemmons Commuted to Life Imprisonment. Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 20 -The sentence of John Lemmons, under conviction for the murder of Constable Lynch, was tonight commuted by Gov. Turney to life imprisonment. He was condemned to be hanged tomerrow.

Lemmons shot and killed Constable Lynch, from ambush, March 3, 1895, while in the discharge of his duty. He no doubt owes his escape from the death penalty to the unconditional release of John Messengale, a murderer, of this county, recently par-

Thousands of well-known citizens petitioned the executive to lighten the sen-

ROBINSON, CHERY & CO.,

12th and F Streets N. W.

of my own. It raises a very grave con-stitutional question."

New York, Dec. 20.-Fifty horses were

Ivy Institute Business College, 8th and K. None better \$25 a year, day or night.